

LONDON, MAY 19, 1853.
This month, which has hitherto been cold and dull, has at length assumed something of the character of a summer month. The sun is shining, and the grass and meadow land are now turning from a russet blighted hue to a beautiful green, and almost in the course of a single night, and which at sundown looked as if it were a dusty level, is bristling with the blades of the springing grain by noon of the next day. Trout begin to be plentiful at country breakfast and dinner tables, and guests to swarm about the faces of those who are taking possession of garden chairs for the first time this season. Fires are suffered to expire in our breakfast parlors, and ladies are securing the furs, which have been in request from last November to last Saturday, against the ravages of moths until November comes round again. Citizens' wives are asking their skirt-smoked spouses where they are to take their midsummer's holiday, and hotels and boarding-houses all round the coast are pointing up, replenishing, and providing for their expected crowds of visitors. The Whitehouse holidays have given some of relaxation to tens of thousands of cockneys; Parliament has adjourned for its usual recess; Mr. GARDNER is revising his long financial statements in the country; and Mr. DISRAELI is polishing and sharpening his satirical oratorical weapons. Sportsmen are making up their books for the Derby, and Lord DUNSTON is counting up his rank and file in both Houses of Parliament, and finding to his dismay that an Minister is liable to as many disappointments as GAY's "Hans in Luck" friends. This is in truth a pleasant season, and furnishes much of mental gratification and corporeal enjoyment; but, like every other time, it has its drawbacks. We have had hosts of weddings, the Registrar General tells us, but we have also had hosts of funerals, and old people and infants are yet being carried in unusual numbers to their graves. Bronchitis and croup, typhus and consumption, have sent more to their narrow homes during the last half year than were ever known to die, except in the great cholera and influenza seasons. There are multitudes of parents who cannot enjoy the fine May weather now it has come, for its delay has cost them the infants who should have revelled in it like the young lambs. There are many weddings put off till the days of family mourning are past. In the country the farmers are gloomy in many districts. It has been one of the worst lambing seasons ever known, and the young calves have been severely dealt with. The ewes have perished by hundreds, and the mortality among sheep of every kind has been unusually great. Early potatoes have failed, and almost all spring crops are very backward. These are heavy drawbacks. People would like to know a little more; would like to know what the season really is of such weather as we have had in England for eight months past; for mere conjectures—and we can have nothing but conjectures about a matter which nobody thoroughly understands—are very unsatisfactory. It is very pleasant sending one's imagination wandering about the universe, ransacking all the causes to which philosophers attribute an atrocious season—sea, earth, atmosphere, comets, icebergs, central fires, and what not; but neither we nor they can lay down the law of the case; we only learn the very homely but useful lesson that, until we know more about the matter, it is man's business to be prepared for such seasons at all times, for such preparation will always be prudent, until he becomes lord of rain and sunshine. One necessary step will be to know what preparation we can make; the next to better ourselves and to make it.

About short-grain crops we are told by our journalists and politicians of the dominant free-trade school to have an easy conscience. The trade of the world, say they, is thrown open nearly as wide as it can be thrown, and we gain from it not only the power of supplying ourselves from abroad with those things of which we are short at home, but the increased means of purchasing and of paying rising prices from the extension of our commerce in articles of which we have a superabundance. The next thing to be attended to in England is the application of practical science to agriculture, and to make the land more productive by better drainage, cultivation, &c.

But let us descend from generalities to particulars. The backwardness of the season, the unfavorable condition of the ground during many months for tillage, the comparatively small quantity of bread-corn which has been sown, and the sickly appearance of the young wheat in many districts, impart a great interest at this moment to the trade in corn. Last year at this time the average price of wheat was 40s. 11d. the quarter; it is now 41s. 7d., or 2s. 8d. higher; but the fluctuations last year were two and a half times greater than they have been during the present one. This fact is of great importance, proving that fluctuations in the price, now that the supplies are drawn from a very large surface, are more caused by the variations in our own harvests than by those in the foreign supplies. To April 5th of the present year there was imported a quantity of grain of all kinds and four equivalent to 2,035,890 quarters. Last year the quantity was 1,339,725 quarters. To the 7th May the quantity for the four months have been,

1853..... 2,574,741
Do do do 1852..... 1,751,696
Excess in the four months of 1849..... 820,000
or one-half more than 1852. The corn-merchants' circulars furnish us with much curious information respecting the various countries from whence England draws her supplies of wheat. A number of strange names are met with. Marianne, Ithra, Salonica, Ghirka, Taganrog, Roumelia, Said, Behira, Burdianski, Moldavian, and Wallachian wheats are now sold at Mark-Lane, and as the old familiarly known wheats of Dantrick, Konigsberg, Bostock, Strausand, Stettin, Odessa, &c.; while foreign grain is distinguished as American, Canadian, French, Tuscan, and Spanish. Of the 118,225 barrels and 69,725 quarters of flour imported during the last four months, all the barrels came from the United States. France sent 34,600 sacks, Tuscany 7,329, Spain 27,121, Holland and Belgium 140, and Bremen and Hamburg 210. Of the 264,495 quarters of wheat imported, 50,287 quarters came from Russia, the rest came from Holland, Russia, Hamburg, Mecklenburg, Denmark, France, Italy, the United States, Egypt, &c. From almost all the countries of Europe, and from various parts of Asia, Africa, and America, not only London but all parts of England receive supplies of wheat and flour.

Similar weather to what has been experienced in England has prevailed more or less over the greater part of Europe, and in places not supplied with breadstuffs from so many quarters as England is there, is a little apprehension of a scarcity of food. There is an active demand for wheat and rye in Holland and Belgium, and we hear of an advance of price in other countries. England is becoming a great entrepot for corn, and any of the neighboring nations which may be temporarily in want come here for a supply. The price of corn here cannot be permanently either higher or lower, to any great extent, than that in other countries. If it be a little higher, corn flows in from all quarters; and no sooner is it lower here than in other countries than it begins to flow out. And, besides, the Greek merchants in London have in their hands nearly all the corn business of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Levant, commanding vast stocks in the countries bordering thereon, and concentrating their business in England. The amount of business done in the grain trade by the Greek houses in England is immense, and the Greeks at this time possess more commercial enterprise and commercial speculations than the merchants of any other European country resident in London; they are doing also a very rapidly growing business both in the West with the United States and Canada and with East India.

The English farmer has now no occasion to complain of the repeal of the corn laws, and the English landlord has in great measure ceased to regard that repeal as an injury to his interests, and to clamor for protection. There is an increased demand for cattle, and wool, and timber, and all the other produce of land, so that farming is now, as was lately stated and admitted in the House of Commons, as flourishing a business as any in the country. Wool is now 25 per cent. higher than it was last year; tallow is 25 per cent. higher; cattle sell for one-third more, and sheep for nearly one-half more than they did last year. Potatoes are 30, butter 20, and cheese more than 20 per cent. dearer than last year. Wages have risen in proportion. The demand for all natural produce and manufactured goods is steadily increasing. The prospect of continued peace and uninterrupted intercourse with all nations is more and more assured, and the tardy but arrived-at late weather gives a lightness to the heart and a brightness to the prospect which makes even crowded, busy, bustling, noisy London a comfortable and pleasant residence to those whose knowledge of green fields is confined to a Sunday's walk or a short Whit Sunday excursion.

The proceedings in Parliament before the adjournment for the Whitsunday recess are not very important. The accusations and recommissions of the ex-administration and the existing one, about tampering with the Irish members for their support, have, after a good deal of angry discussion, been dropped by mutual but tacit agreement, having been based upon nothing better than mere casual conversation and individual inference. The income tax resolutions have been carried on the last division by 120 against 60, not one-third of the members being present. Leave has been given to bring in a bill founded upon these resolutions. The legacy duties bill has also been introduced, and Mr. DISRAELI reserves his opposition until its second reading. The assessed taxes resolutions have also been agreed to, and a bill upon the subject ordered. A new bill for the further reduction of election expenses has been printed. Neither music, nor flags, nor processions are to be allowed, and special constables are to be allowed only 3s. 6d. a day. Col. SIMMONS objects to all this restricted legislation, and says that in future elections will be as full as funerals.

Mr. CHAMBERS has corrected an error in the report of his speech about nannies in England, as stated by us last week. He was made to say that the number of Anglo-Catholic nannies was one hundred and twenty, and that there were two hundred and thirty institutions, making, in all, the seventy-five Roman Catholic convents, one hundred in all.

The last returns of the Bank of England show the circulation to be £23,469,845, increase, £247,290. Gold and bullion, £18,225,221, decrease, £129,873. Private deposits, £4,265,469, increase, £31,147. Public deposits, £12,201,614, decrease, £721,006. Discounts and advances, £13,608,166, increase, £101,421. There is a continued demand for money. The rate of advances in Lombard street has increased from three to four per cent., and in some cases even five per cent. has been paid for temporary advances. Considerable advances have been made by the Bank at three per cent. on Government securities, and the brokers are giving two and a half per cent. for money on call. The stock market is tolerably firm, without any symptom of a rise. The money article in the Times says:

"It is argued that, until the 22d of June, the Government will be in a state of suspense as to the amount of the money market, and that the operations of the Bank of England will be suspended, and that the uncertainty will probably affect the operations of the Bank of England; thus, it may happen, tending to restrict the free circulation of money during the intervening period. At present the all-important problem for solution is the question as to the future course of the money market, and the operations of the Bank of England, and the question is rendered more than ordinarily interesting owing to the financial operations now being carried out by the Government. So far the conversion scheme has certainly been impeded by the tightness of the money market, and operations in all descriptions of securities are circumscribed by the prevailing uncertainty. This is a somewhat remarkable state of things in view of the fact that trade was never so active or remunerative as now, the revenue so flourishing, or the general prosperity of the nation so evident."

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The cotton market at Liverpool is represented as being firm, and the produce market generally as without variation. The mortality in London is reducing, but is still very high. The deaths last week were 1,099, or 72 above the average of the last ten years.

In the literary world a dispute is waging between the admirers of Shakespeare and Mr. SINGER, who has announced a publication entitled "The Text of Shakespeare vindicated from the Interpolation and Corruptions advocated by John Payne Collier, Esq., in his Notes and Emendations," with a motto from SHAKESPEARE'S Rape of Lucrece, "To blot old books and alter their contents." Mr. SINGER also announces a new edition of his valuable commentary upon Shakespeare, with the text of Shakespeare completely revised, with notes and various readings, in 10 vols. 8vo. There is little news from FRANCE. The bill re-establishing the punishment of death for political offences has been sanctioned by the Council of State, and presented to the Legislative Corps. French juries have generally shown an aversion to capital punishment, even in criminal cases, and the restoration of the law of blood and vengeance for political offences is said to have seriously startled the public mind. A bill to increase the existing penalties in cases of offences against members of the Imperial family has also been presented to the Legislative Corps. The interpretation put upon these proceedings is that the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON is not so strong and popular as he wishes people to suppose. Further reductions made by the Legislative Corps in the expenditures of the nation have increased the estimated surplus of revenue to 3,467,690 francs. The honors paid to the King of BELGIUM in Germany, and the strong terms in which the papers of Prussia and Austria record their feelings towards that monarch, are said to wound the sensitive mind of LOUIS NAPOLEON, who is anxious to get up a counter demonstration by having royal guests of his own. He has sent a special invitation to the King of SARINIA, stating that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to see his Piedmontese Majesty in Paris. VICTOR EMANUEL feels himself to be in a delicate and difficult position, placed as his dominions are between France and Austria, and has declined the invitation so far as he is himself concerned, but has accepted it for his brother, the Duke of GAXCO, who is hourly expected at Paris, where apartments at the Tuilleries have been prepared for him.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL furnish no news. The differences between the Courts of VIENNA and PIEDMONT are in the course of settlement, and late accounts represent them as being settled. The territorial difference between the PEXRE and GAXCO has been settled by the ambassadors of England, France, and Russia, to whom it had been referred. Little is known, but much conjectured, respecting the negotiations between Turkey and Russia. Prince MEXMEXMEX has been particularly insistent upon the pacific disposition of his Sovereign. King LEOPOLD and his son, the Duke of BRANST, arrived at Vienna on the 11th, and were received by the Emperor of AUSTRIA and his suite with great state and regal honors. The semi-official *Oszt* Correspondent of Vienna says:

"Universal sympathy is felt for the experienced monarch who, after twenty years, has so wisely and righteously reigned over a land which was entrusted to him by Providence under circumstances of unusual difficulty. Setting aside all speculative combinations, the meeting of crowned heads is a satisfactory event, as, by leading to friendly personal relations, it affords a further guarantee for the maintenance of general peace, the most probable of earthly blessings. Belgium, whose history is intimately connected with that of this empire, is a rich and thriving country, which can command the best and most developed wisdom of Austria for its prosperity and free development. The visit of his Majesty King Leopold to the capitals of the two most prominent German States, which are at the same time great European Powers, sufficiently proves that the value of a most friendly and intimate connexion with Germany is fully appreciated in Belgium."

There is much in these sentences which has not been agreeable to LOUIS NAPOLEON, and he has shown his feeling upon the subject. The Belgian army is immediately to be increased to one hundred thousand men, the Chamber of Representatives having so determined by a vote of 72 to 21. A patriotic declaration of M. DEWETTER, which was loudly echoed, tended to this result. That gentleman observed: "If the people of Belgium do not resist a French one, they had better suffer silence on the frontier announcing 'Belgium to be sold or lost.' The war budget was then considered. The amount demanded

by the General Government is thirty-two millions of francs. There is no news whatever from the north of Europe. The overland mail brings news of more fighting in DRAMA, not, however, with the National Government of that country, but with a robber-chief. There have been slight disturbances on the Punjab frontier. The advances respecting the progress of the rebellion in China are highly interesting and important. There is no doubt that the Chinese Government has applied to the British authorities for assistance. One thing appears to be certain: the Emperor of China has no means of his own which will, without the progress of the insurgents, who will, no doubt, after capturing NANKIN, advance directly upon PEKIN, the conquering of which city would be the downfall of the present dynasty, and most probably a complete revolution in Chinese policy, and in the relations of that vast country with the trading and commercial world. It is impossible to foresee the changes which such an event would occasion. It would be like the opening of a new continent to civilization, commerce, and social intercourse. At present the state of Chinese affairs is causing a great deal of speculation and uncertainty in the tea market, and will soon be felt at every tea table throughout the world.

A great meeting was held in London yesterday on the subject of establishing a school or college upon a large scale for the instruction of persons connected with the mercantile, mercantile, and maritime pursuits. In the course of the proceedings the Earl of HARROWBY, the chairman, said:

"Sir Thomas Gresham, had recognized the deficiency under which the citizens of London labored in this respect, and had provided nobly for its remedy. The endowment of Gresham College, if it had been carefully watched over by persons animated with the spirit of its founder, might at the present day have been a mighty engine for the culture of the mind, and the advancement of the sciences, and the promotion of the mercantile and maritime pursuits. In the course of the proceedings the Earl of HARROWBY, the chairman, said:

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OFFICIAL.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, MAY 26, 1853.
Official information has been received at this Department that the British authorities at the Falkland Islands having complained to their Government that the wild cattle on those islands are frequently killed, and that other depredations are committed there by persons landing from vessels under the flag of the United States, it is the intention of the British Government to send a force thither competent to prevent a repetition of such acts. Consequently, masters of vessels and other citizens of the United States resorting to that quarter are warned that, if they commit depredations in the Falkland Islands, they will incur the penalties which may be prescribed therefor.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.
By authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed at the January session of 1853, entitled "An act to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company," and in conformity to the provisions thereof, notice is hereby given by the undersigned Commissioners that books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said Metropolitan Railroad Company will be opened on Monday, the 31st day of May next, and will be kept open until the 10th day of June next, inclusive, from the hour of 10 o'clock A.M. to the hour of 2 o'clock P.M. on said days, at the places and under the direction of the persons following, viz: At the Bank of Washington, the National Bank, the Bank of the Metropolis, and the Banking House of Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the Commissioners residing in said city of Georgetown and the cashiers of said several banks.

In the town of Rockville, Montgomery county, Maryland, at the store of Samuel C. Viers, under the direction of the Commissioners residing in said county and the said Samuel C. Viers.

In the city of Frederick, Frederick county, Maryland, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick county, the Bank of Frederick, and the Bank of the District of Columbia, under the direction of the Commissioners residing in said city of Georgetown and the cashiers of said several banks.

In the town of Boonsboro', Washington county, Maryland, at the store of Messrs. Davis & Burkhardt, under the direction of Mr. Elias Davis, one of the Commissioners, and Mr. Burkhardt, said town.

In the town of Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, at the Hagerstown Bank and at the Washington county Savings Institution, under the direction of the Commissioners residing in said town, the cashier of the Hagerstown Bank, and the secretary of said Savings Institution.

JOHN W. MAURY,
WM. W. CORCORAN,
WM. W. SEATON,
FRANCIS DODGE,
BERNARD W. RISQUE,
Of the District of Columbia.
C. H. LAKE, of the Farmers' Bank of Washington, D.C.; and the Baltimore Bank, Baltimore, will please insert the above advertisement three times a week till the 10th of June. The Journal, Rockville, Montgomery county; the Herald, Citizen, and the Washington Post, all of which are published in the city of Washington, and the Hagerstown Mail, the News, and the People's Own, Hagerstown, will respectively insert the same once a week until the 10th of June.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
IN PURSUANCE OF LAW, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undersigned Land Office in the State of WISCONSIN, at the town of WILLOW RIVER, commencing on Monday, the 24th day of May next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.
Township forty-nine and fractional township fifty, on certain islands, and the main shore of Lake Superior, of range thirty-five.
Fractional township fifty, on the main shore of Lake Superior, of range forty.
Township forty-nine and fractional township fifty, on the shore of Lake Superior, of range eight.
Township forty-nine and fractional township fifty, on the shore of Lake Superior, of range eight.
Township twenty-one, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two; townships forty-seven and forty-eight, and fractional townships forty-nine and fifty, on Lake Superior, of range eleven.
Township twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, and fractional township forty-nine, on the shore of Lake Superior, of range eleven.
Township twenty-one, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, and fractional township forty-nine, on Lake Superior, of range twelve.
Township twenty-one, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, and fractional township forty-nine, on Lake Superior, of range thirteen.
Township twenty-one, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, and fractional township forty-nine, on Lake Superior, of range fourteen.
Township twenty-one, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, and fractional township forty-nine, on Lake Superior, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at LA CROSSE, commencing on Monday, the 16th day of May next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following named townships, to wit:
Township twenty-one, eighteen, and nineteen, of range one.
Township twenty-one and twenty-two, of range six.
Township twenty-one and twenty-two, of range six.
Township twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range eight.
Township twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range eight.
Township twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range eight.
Township twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range eight.
Township twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range eight.
Township twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range eight.
Township twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range eight.
Township twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range eight.
Township twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range eight.

At the Land Office at MENASHA, commencing on Monday, the 23rd day of May next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following named townships, to wit:
Township twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.
Township twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.
Township twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.
Township twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.
Township twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.
Township twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.
Township twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.
Township twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.
Township twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.
Township twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.
Township twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.
Township twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.

At the Land Office at STEVENS POINT, commencing on Monday, the 31st day of May next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following named townships, to wit:
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.

At the Land Office at ST. JOSEPH, commencing on Monday, the 31st day of May next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following named townships, to wit:
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.
Township twenty-five, of range four.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
IN PURSUANCE OF LAW, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undersigned Land Office in the State of MICHIGAN, at the period hereinafter designated, to wit:
At the land office at the SAULT STE. MARIE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-second day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following-named townships and fractional townships, situated east of Chocomaug river, viz:

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian.
Townships forty-four and forty-five, of range four; townships forty-four and forty-five, of range five; and fractional townships forty-four and forty-five, of range six.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range six.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range seven.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range eight.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range nine.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range ten.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range eleven.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range twelve.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range thirteen.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range fourteen.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range fifteen.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range sixteen.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range seventeen.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range eighteen.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range nineteen.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range twenty.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range twenty-one.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range twenty-two.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range twenty-three.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range twenty-four.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range twenty-five.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range twenty-six.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range twenty-seven.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range twenty-eight.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range twenty-nine.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range thirty.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range thirty-one.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range thirty-two.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range thirty-three.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range thirty-four.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range thirty-five.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range thirty-six.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range thirty-seven.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range thirty-eight.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range thirty-nine.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range forty.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range forty-one.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range forty-two.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range forty-three.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range forty-four.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range forty-five.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range forty-six.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range forty-seven.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range forty-eight.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range forty-nine.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range fifty.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range fifty-one.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range fifty-two.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range fifty-three.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range fifty-four.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range fifty-five.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range fifty-six.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range fifty-seven.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range fifty-eight.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range fifty-nine.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range sixty.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range sixty-one.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range sixty-two.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range sixty-three.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range sixty-four.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range sixty-five.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range sixty-six.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range sixty-seven.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range sixty-eight.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range sixty-nine.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range seventy.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range seventy-one.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range seventy-two.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range seventy-three.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range seventy-four.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range seventy-five.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range seventy-six.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range seventy-seven.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range seventy-eight.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range seventy-nine.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range eighty.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range eighty-one.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range eighty-two.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range eighty-three.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range eighty-four.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range eighty-five.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range eighty-six.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range eighty-seven.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range eighty-eight.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range eighty-nine.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range ninety.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range ninety-one.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range ninety-two.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range ninety-three.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range ninety-four.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range ninety-five.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range ninety-six.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range ninety-seven.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range ninety-eight.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range ninety-nine.
Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range one hundred.

At the same place, commencing on Monday, the fifth